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25 August 1965

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OCI No. 0578/65

Copy No. 51

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

REVIEW OF INSURGENCY PROBLEMS

This publication provides a periodic review of internal security in underdeveloped countries where there is a threat from Communist-supported insurgency.

DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

Office of Current Intelligence

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Office of Current Intelligence
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Review of Insurgency Problems1. Thailand

Another skirmish between suspected Communist subversives and Thai border police, the fourth noted in northeast Thailand since 22 July, occurred in Ubon Province on 16 August.

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2. Tanzania

Dar es Salaam is having second thoughts about its militant support for the Congo rebels and other dissident Africans, but remains ideologically committed to their cause.

Foreign Minister Kambona informed the OAU's African Liberation Committee recently that his government wants the ALC headquarters moved out of Dar es Salaam. The Tanzanians are tired of bearing

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the full burden of the OAU liberation effort without receiving the promised financial contributions from member states. They are also beginning to realize the potential threat to their own security posed by the sizable flow of arms through Tanzania.

President Nyerere and Kambona are now concerned that their external diversions are exacerbating relations with Western countries at a time when Nyerere is seeking major financial aid and are becoming a serious drain on the country's resources. Military expenditures have nearly depleted the development fund.

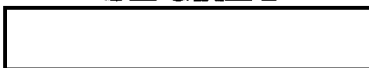
The number of rebels training in the Kigoma area has reportedly dropped from 3,000 to about 1,000 and small boats have been observed carrying men across Lake Tanganyika to the Fizi area. The Tanzanians are probably anxious to get rid of these unruly ruffians as soon as they complete their training. However, many of them are unwilling to abandon the good life in Tanzania to fight in the eastern Congo, and the Tanzanians fear that they will begin selling their weapons within Tanzania. There is no indication that the Tanzanians have stopped their arms supply operations across the lake.

As it becomes more apparent to Nyerere that he stands alone in Africa in backing a losing cause in the eastern Congo, he may cut back his support for that operation. He may also slow down the southern African liberation effort, but it is unlikely that he would be willing or able to abandon

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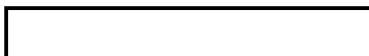
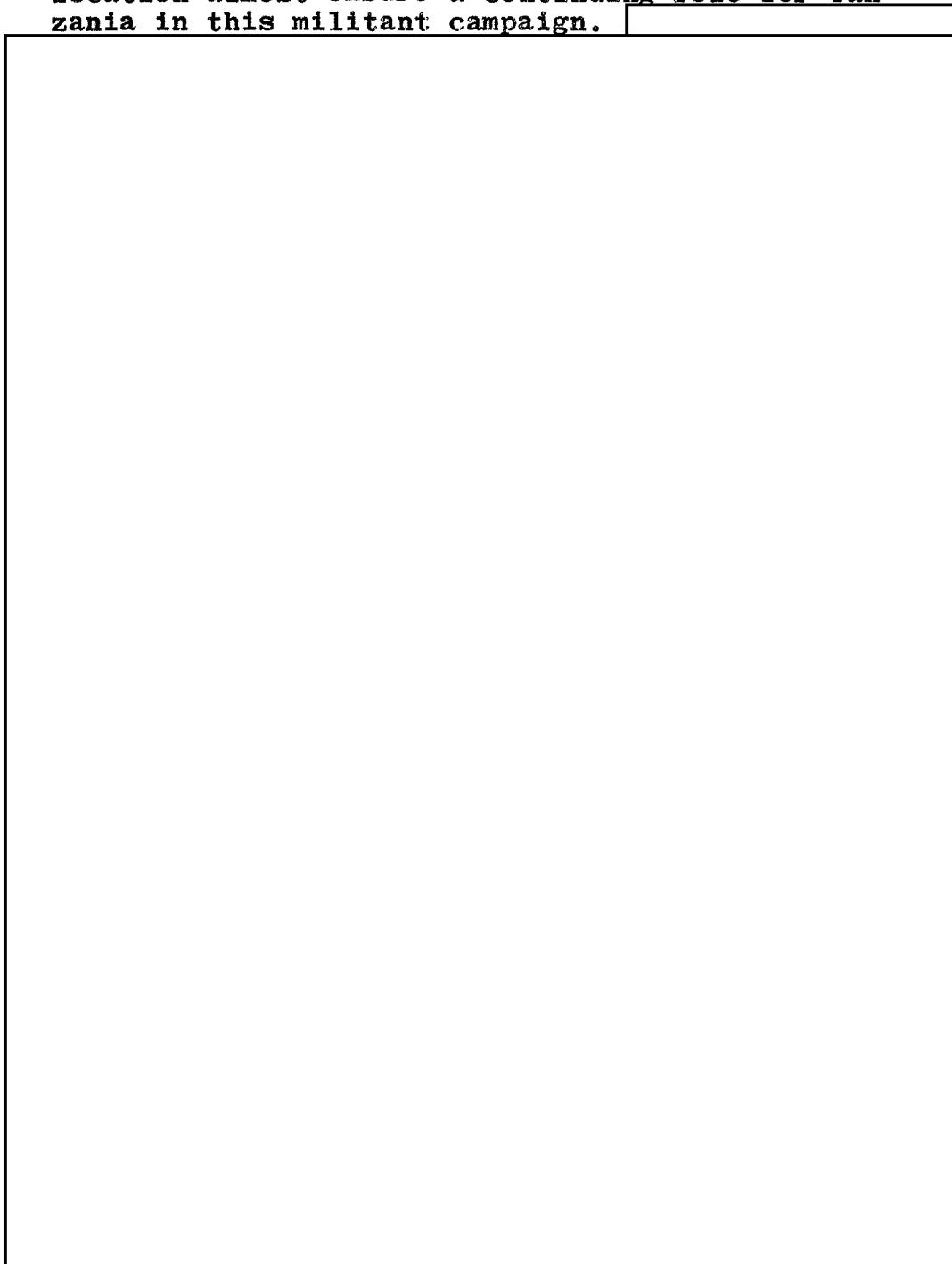
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the cause. Nyerere's convictions and his country's location almost ensure a continuing role for Tanzania in this militant campaign.

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5. Honduras

President Lopez plans to send the Chief of the Honduran Armed Forces to Guatemala this week to coordinate plans for a joint attack on guerrillas in the border area. He stated that the existence of guerrilla groups in the Cerro Azul area on the Guatemalan-Honduran border has been confirmed, and that the guerrillas are aided by a high degree of mobility and a good intelligence and warning system. Furthermore, Lopez feels that the nature of the vegetation and terrain precludes the use of aircraft. 

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6. Colombia

During the past six months central government forces have slowly but surely consolidated their occupation of the Marquetalia region formerly ruled by the Communist bandit "Tiro Fijo." The exact whereabouts of "Tiro Fijo" and his force, however, are not known, and it is uncertain whether they army has succeeded in winning over the local population, some of whom still assist scattered bandits. The army also occupied the administrative center of the El Pato Communist zone on the Huila-Meta-Caqueta borders in March.

Meanwhile, rural banditry of the classic pattern, although continuing, is not the major threat it once was. Considerable concern now revolves around subversive organizations on the Castroist model which are attempting to set up combined urban-rural apparatuses. Such an organization is the "Army of National Liberation" (ELN), which now has claimed credit for the bombing of three oil pipelines belonging to Texas Petroleum and Cities Service near the petroleum center of Barrancabermeja on 17 and 18 August. The ELN and the hard-line faction of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Colombia--PCC-ML) have been responsible for one attempted and two successful bombings of US Government property and personnel since the beginning of



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the year. This may presage an increased terrorist effort in this field in the near future. The lack of success by terrorist groups to date in setting up a coordinated rural-urban terrorist apparatus is no guarantee against future successes. [REDACTED]

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7. Peru

Antiguerrilla military operations continue in central Peru, but no significant skirmishes have been reported. [REDACTED]

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Administrative counterinsurgency measures have been taken to aid the military campaign. The government has unified police and armed forces command in the southern and northern military regions and added two more departments to the Junin central military command. The Peruvian Congress has passed two counterinsurgency bills which were put into effect by President Belaunde on 20 August. One bill establishes severe penalties, including death, for subversives engaging in violence or guerrilla warfare, and the other authorizes a defense bond issue to defray expenses of the anti-guerrilla campaign.

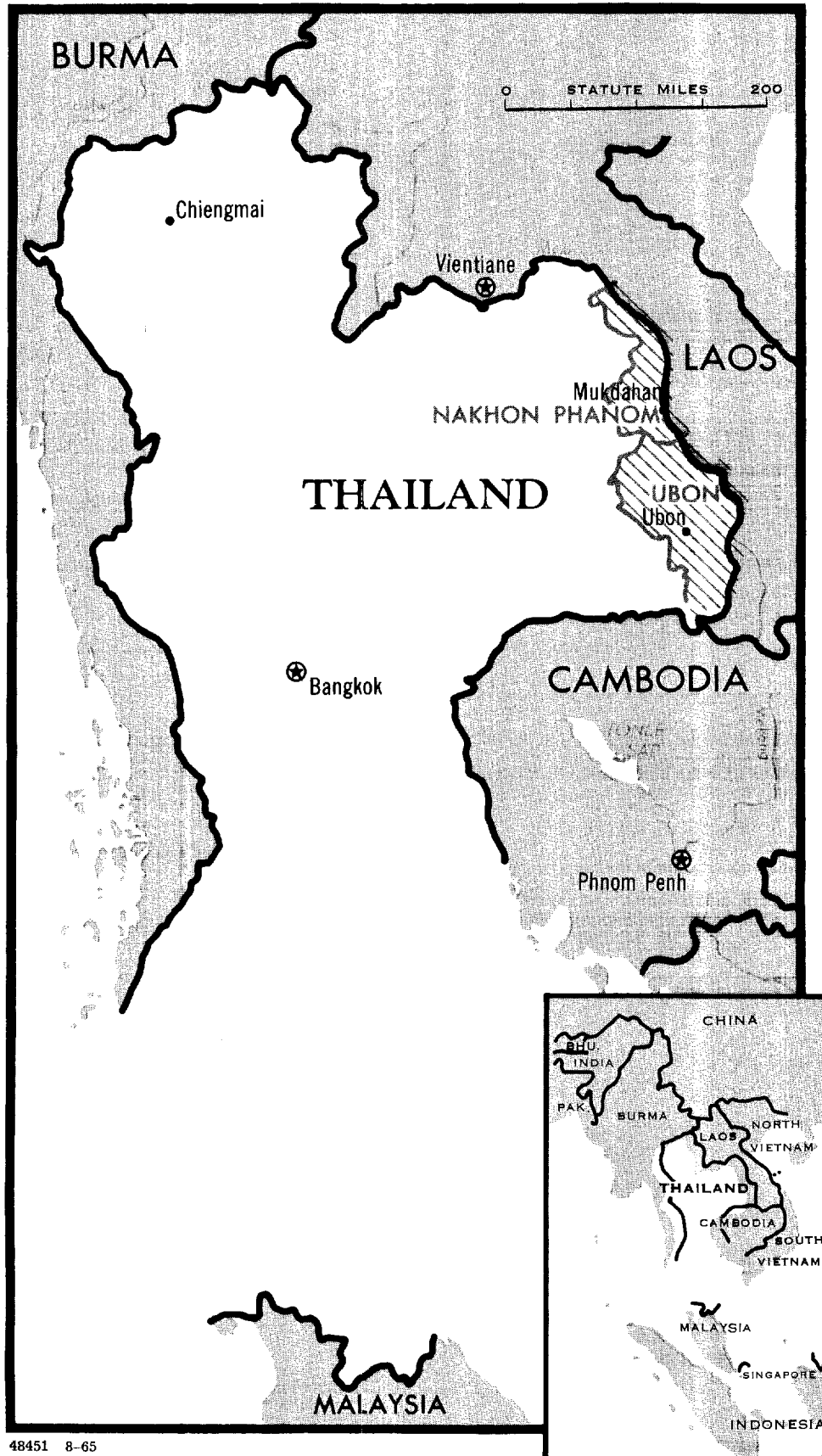
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